BUMEDINST 6600.10A, CH-2, Revised 3 Jan 96

DTC(FMF) Shell, N. S.

QUESTIONS

- What is the major infectious occupation health hazard in all health care professions?
  - Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What is the first such action by the Labor Departments Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)?

- To protect healthcare workers against all infectious diseases

BUMEDINST 6600.10A

- Approximately _____ health care workers become infected with the HBV each year?

- 18,000

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The CDC estimates that HBV infection in health care personnel actually results in some ___ hospitalization and ___ deaths?

- 600
- 200

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Who must develop and implement universal protocols of infection control strategies to prevent transmission of HBV and other bloodborn pathogens?

- Commanding Officer’s and Officers in Charge (COs and OICs)

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Who must appoint in **writing** an infection control officer?

- COs and OICs

BUMEDINST 6600.10 (Chapter 1)

- When is there a reasonable risk to dental personnel, of skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other infectious material?

- When protective attire is not used.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- An exposure that occurs by contact with contaminated instruments, equipment, laundry, trash, and infectious waste is known as what type of exposure?

- Indirect

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The process of preventing the access of micro-organisms is:

- Asepsis

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The use of rubber, plastic, paper, foil, or other fluid resistant material to cover surfaces and protect them from contamination is know as:

- Barrier Technique

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The number of micro-organisms contaminating an object is? Also know as bioload or microbial load.

- Bioburden

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- A bacterial endospore test designed to assess whether sterilization has actually occurred.

- Biological Monitor
  - Also known as biological indicator or biological spore test.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Pathogenic micro-organisms that are present in human blood and capable of causing disease in humans?

- Bloodborne Pathogens

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- A diagnostic test of a prevacuum sterilizer’s ability to remove air from the chamber and prevent air reentrant. This is NOT a sterility assurance test.

- Bowie-Dick Test

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The destruction or inhibition of most viruses and bacteria while in their active growth phase. The process does not necessarily kill all spores nor can it be verified by a monitor.

- Chemical Disinfection

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The presence or reasonable expected presence of blood or other potentially infectious material on an item or surface.

- Contaminated

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The propagation and growth of micro-organisms or living tissue cells in or on a nutrient medium is a?

- Culture

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Based on the pathways through which cross contamination may occur and the location and technique of instrument use is used to determine what?

- Dental Item Classification

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What are the three dental item classifications?

- Critical, semicritical, or noncritical

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Instruments and material that penetrate the skin, mucous membranes, or bone are known as what type of item? These items must be sterile before use.

- Critical Items

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Instruments, equipment, or material that frequently contact mucous membrane but cannot be sterilized due to their design or inability to withstand heat are known as what type of items? At a minimum, these items require high-level disinfection

- Semicritical Items.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Instruments, **equipment**, or materials that do not normally penetrate or contact mucous membranes but which are **exposed to splatter, spray, or splashing of blood** or are touched by contaminated hands are known as what type of item?
- What level of disinfection do these items require?

- Noncritical Items
- Intermediate-level disinfection

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Radiographic positioning devices and plastic impression trays are considered what type of item?

  a. critical b. semicritical c. noncritical

- B. semicritical

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The dental unit and chair are considered what of item?

  a. Noncritical b. Semicritical c. Critical

- A. Noncritical

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Surgical instruments, periodontal knives, and suture needs are examples of what type of item?

  a. Noncritical b. Critical c. Semicritical

- b. Critical

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Equipment or methods which isolate or removed bloodborne pathogens from the workplace are know as?

- Engineering Controls

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) is known as?

- Infectious Waste (termed “regulated waste”)

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Invasive procedures: surgical entry into the tissues, cavities, organs, or repair of major traumatic injuries. With this said, are routine restorative or related dental procedures invasive procedures?

- No.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- An infection originating in the environment of a hospital or freestanding dental treatment facility (DTF) is what type of infection?

- Nosocomial

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Specialized barrier attire worn by an employee to protect against a hazard is?

- Personal Protective Attire

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Free from all living micro-organisms is known as?

- Sterile, Sterility

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- A process which destroy all types and forms of micro-organisms is:

- Sterilization

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What is the acceptable exposure technique for a Gravity Displacement Type Sterilizer?

- 30 min @ 121-123°C (250-254°F) and 15-17 psi
- 15 min @ 132-135°C (270-274°F) and 30-32 psi

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- A type of sterilizer which relies on one or more pressure and vacuum excursion at the beginning or end of the cycle is known as what type?

- Prevacuum type

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The quantity of materials or supplies require to treat a single patient is known as

- Unit Dose

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the way on performs a task such as having a patients brush their teeth or use an antiseptic mouthwash before beginning a procedure is what

- Work Practice Controls

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The requirements and intent of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery's requires what two programs to be incorporated into the commands infection control program management?

- Quality assurance and Risk management

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- ICO’s must ensure that infection control functions are addressed how often as part of the command _____ program?

- Quarterly
- QA program

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- After a needle stick, a medical evaluation and testing for HBV and HIV antibodies must be conducted at what 3 intervals?

- 6 weeks
- 12 weeks
- 6 months

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How often are all infection control policies and procedures reviewed and revised?

- At least annually

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- As a minimum, all personnel will receive initial training within ___ days of reporting onboard and at least ___ thereafter.

- 90 days
- annually

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Personnel assigned to what duties must receive additional training in aseptic and sterilization techniques?

- Sterilization areas or functioning as surgical assistants

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How long are infection control training records maintained for at the command?

- At lease 3 years

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Can bloodborne pathogens be transmitted to unborn children?

- Yes, ensure that pregnant personnel are aware of this fact.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What must be available to minimize the transmission of HIV if the need for emergency mouth-to-mouth resuscitation occurs?

- Mouthpieces, resuscitation bags, or other ventilation devices.

BUMEDINST 6600.10 Chapter 2

- What time period exists between the time a person becomes infected with a virus and the time when laboratory tests can detect the antigens or antibodies to it?

- Several weeks

  (this period may be months or years in HIV infected individuals)

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What % of patients with HIV or HBV show no symptoms and may be unaware of their infectious disease state?

- 80%

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What is the difference in infection control practices used with infected patients vs. non-infected patients?

- There is no difference. UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS, treat all patients as they are infected.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What virus serves as the basis for universal precautions?

- HBV

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What must be done prior to initiating any dental examination or treatment procedures on a patient?

- A thorough review of the current medical history is MANDATORY.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What must patients with acute infectious diseases or those in the end stage of acquire immune deficiency syndrome require before elective treatment can be performed?

- Consultation with the appropriate medical specialist.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Washing increases the porosity of gloves up to ___%, therefore repeated use of a single pair of gloves is not permitted.

- 60%

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How often are personnel to change their face masks?

- After each patient or when visibly soiled.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- When are dental personnel required to wear headwear (scrub caps)?

- During surgical procedures.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Why are staff and patients not allowed to ear or drink in DTR’s

- Since aerosol particles ca remain airborne long after a procedure.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- At the beginning of each workday, flush each of the unit water lines and hoses for at least how long, beginning with the cup filler and cuspidor even if their use is not anticipated.

- 1 minute

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Potable water supplies may contain up to 100 colony forming units per millimeter (cfu/ml), and water in dental units, at times, can contain in excess of _____ cfu/ml.

- 1,000,000

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- After each patient, remove handpiece, lubricate and run for how long?

- 30 seconds

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Flush handpeice tubing for how long at the beginning of each day and for how long between patients to purge tubing of contaminants.

- 1 minute
- 30 seconds

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Lubricate sterilized or disinfected handpieces and run for how long directing the spray into the HVE.

- 15 seconds

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Dental procedures usually generate aerosol particles that average ___ microns in diameter.

- 1.3

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Having patients brush their teeth or rinse with a mouthwash before treatment reduces the microbial concentration of their oral flora.

  Three how long rinses will temporarily reduce a patient's microbial count by up to ___%.

- 10-second
- 97%

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of preoperative rinse significantly decreases the infectivity of an aerosol?

- A 0.12% chlorhexidine gluconate rinse

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Opened, properly decanted irrigation solutions is acceptable for up to _____ for nonsurgical use?
- How long for surgical procedures?

- 1 week
- 1 day

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of container should you place biopsy specimens in?

- Sturdy, properly labeled, leak-proof

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Which of the following item/s are NOT considered disposable sharps?
  - Rubberdam frame
  - Broken sterile instrument
  - Used burs

- Rubberdam frame.

(carpules and surgical blades are also ex. disposable sharps)

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Are dental technicians allowed to recap needles?

- Yes – What is the technique called?

  “scoop technique”

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of disinfectant cannot be used as a surface disinfectant and why?

- 2% glutaraldehyde, because of its caustic vapors.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- At the end of the day when you secure the DTR flush the how volume evacuator system with how much water?

- At least one quart

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How often should you clean the high volume system with an HVE system cleaner?

- At least once each week, except when the HVE is used for, then it is used?

surgical care - daily

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How long should you flush each unit water line and hose for at the end of the day?

- 30 seconds

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- To clean uncarpeted floors and other horizontal surfaces regularly and when spills occur us a launderable mop with a detergent and an EPA-registered disinfectant or a detergent with a sodium hypochlorite to water dilution of what?

- 1:100 dilution

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Mops can be used for how many days without laundering?

- 1 day

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Contaminated laundry is visibly soiled by blood or other infectious material and will be packed in a ____ type container, or in a _____ bag, before shipment to the laundry.

- Red biohazard container or bag
- Plastic bag with a biohazard label

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- If a centralized area is the infectious waste depository for the clinic, the infectious waste from each operatory must be transported in _____ that are labeled as a biohazard.

- Closable, leak-proof container or bags

BUMEDINST 6600.10 (Chapter 3)

- What is the most important procedure in preventing the transfer of micro-organisms from one person to another?

- Handwashing

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What two types of flora does the skin harbor?

- Resident and transient

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of flora do not survive and multiply on the skin and are not firmly attached?

- transient

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The mere mechanical action of rubbing the hands together and rinsing them under running water is effective in removing _____ bacteria.

- Transient

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Are water-based cleaning agents which use aqueous quaternary ammonium compounds, such as those containing dilute benzalkonium chloride approved?

- NO

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Outbreaks of nosocomial infection has been associated with the use of what type of handwashing compounds?

- Dilute benzalkonium chloride

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Seventy percent isopropyl alcohol (waterless handwashing agent) virtually disinfects the skin in (how long).

- 20 seconds

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of sinks should be used for asepsis and ease of function?

- Electronic elbow, foot, or knee action

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How long can nails be for personnel treating dental patients per BUMEDINST 6600.10?

- No longer than the finer tips (male and female)

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of false fingernails are authorized for personnel treating dental patients?

  -What type of nail polish should be used?

- NONE – contamination may occur from fungal growth between the false and natural nails.

  -None! Micro-organisms can hide in small cracks.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Surgical teams should scrub from where to where with an antimicrobial surgical product for the time specified by the manufacturer.

- Hands up to the elbows

BUMEDINST 6600.10 (Chapter 4)

- What type of sterilization is preferable for all equipment and materials?

- Heat sterilization if the items can withstand high temperatures.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of gloves are to be worn when cleaning instruments that are potentially contaminated?

- Heavy, puncture proof

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Put the following instrument cleaning methods in order of preference:
  - Ultrasonic Cleaning
  - Automated Washer Processor
  - Manual Scrubbing

  - Automated Washer Processor
  - Ultrasonic Cleaning
  - Manual Scrubbing

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What method is safer and more effective than manual scrubbing of instruments?

- Ultrasonic cleaning

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What is the safest and provides the most effective cleaning process for instruments?

- Automated Washer Processor

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How often should you change the solution in an ultrasonic cleaner?

- Daily or when visibly soiled

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How should you wrap instrument packs before sterilization?

- Loosely to allow steam to circulate freely throughout the pack.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How should hinged instruments such as a hemostat be sterilized?

- Opened to allow steam to penetrate these areas.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What information must be on the labels of all items to be sterilized?

- Identification number of the sterilizer and the dates of sterilization and expiration date.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What is the most effective means of sterilization for almost all items used in dentistry?

- Stem under pressure

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How often should biological monitoring of the sterilization process be conducted?

- At least weekly

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- When using prevacuum sterilizer, perform the Bowie-Dick test how often?

- Weekly

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Why should you allow sterile instruments and packs to cool before moving to a storage area?

- Placing warm, wrapped, sterilized items on cool surface can induce condensate formation and result in contamination.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Dry heat at temperatures above ___ will achieve sterilization.

- 320°F

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- A typical dry heat cycle is ___ minutes at _____°F, plus the time require to bring the load up to sterilization temperature.

- 90
- 320-345

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Chemical Vapor Sterilization requires ____ minutes at ___°F, when instruments are either unwrapped or bagged following the manufacturer's specifications.

- 20
- 270

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of sterilization method is used for instruments that can only withstand low temperatures?
- Sterilization can be achieve in (? time) at 120°F.

- Ethylene Oxide
- 2 – 3 hours

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- For sterilization of burs and diamonds you place in a screw cap glass test tube or an aluminum foil wrapped bur block and use dry heat sterilization for ___ minutes at what temperature?

- 90 minutes at 320-345°F

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of monitor are you using if you are assessing whether sterilization actually occurred?

- Biological Monitor

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of indicator are generally printed on packaging materials or supplied in tape for and are necessary to distinguish processed packages from those that have not be cycled?

- Process Indicators

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of indicator changes color when exposed to steam, dry heat, or chemical vapor for a specified period of time. And when placed inside an instrument pack, they determine whether the condition necessary for sterilization have been met.

- Dosage Indicators

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What is a test pack made of for biological monitoring?

- A monitor placed between several layers of folded wrapping material and is then doubled wrapped in the normal manner.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of sterilization indicator do you use on the inside of a pack?
  - Dosage
  - Process
  - Internal
- Dosage

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What type of indicators must screw top test tubes have?

- Internal indicators

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What is the only thing that can tell you whether or not sterilization has actually occurred?

- Biological Monitoring

BUMEDINST 6600.10 (Chapter 5)

- What type of process is a less lethal process than sterilization?

- Disinfection

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How many levels of disinfectants are there according to the EPA?
- What are they

- 3
- High, Intermediate, Low

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Under a given set of circumstances, the higher the level of microbial contamination, the ____ the required exposure to the disinfectant.
  - Short
  - Longer

- Longer

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What level of disinfectant is Glutaraldehye-Based solutions?

- High -level

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Iodophors are classified as ____-level disinfectant if the product label claims tuberculocidal activity.

- Intermediate

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Which of the following solutions may be used for high-level disinfection of semicritical items not subject to corrosion?
  - Chlorine Dioxide-Based
  - Glutaraldehyde-Based
  - Iodophors

- Chlorine Dioxide-Based

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The following items are classified as ____ category items requiring chemical disinfection:

  Three-way syringe tip, HVE, and saliva ejector (SE) tips, dental light handles, radiographic positioning devices and low speed motors.

- Semicritical

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What category classification are Nitrous Oxide Masks ?

- Semicritical, sterilize with steam heat if possible.

  If not, wipe after each use with two separate gauze pads saturated with a high-level disinfectant.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- The dental delivery system (DDS), consisting of a chair, unit and light; portable dental units; surgical table or chair; and x-ray apparatus are examples of _____ category items and require disinfection how often?

- Noncritical Category
- At least daily

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How often do you disinfect hand-operated controls, switches, and handles?

- After each patient

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How often do you flush HVE and SE tubing and cuspidore with a central evacuation system cleaner?

- Weekly. (Surgical – daily)

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Under what guideline should you use Anesthetic Cartridges?

- Unit dose to prevent contamination of bulk supply.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- All noncritical category items require at least _____-level disinfection.

- Intermediate

BUMEDINST 6600.10 (Chapter 6)

- Infection control in Prosthodontics and orthodontics are divided into ___ distinctly different areas.

- 2
  - The DTR
  - Dental Laboratory

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What can you do to reduce the chances of cross contamination of impressions, prostheses, and intraoral devices before transfer to the laboratory?

- Rinse and disinfect if material will not be compromised such as porcelain stained crown before bake.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What is the key element of infection control in prosthodontics and orthodontics?

- Preventing micro-organism transfer by breaking the chain of infection at critical transfer points.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What do you place barrier controls in Prosthodontics and orthodontics?

- To prevent cross contamination

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How do you disinfect shade guides, face bows, articulators, occlusal plane guides, boley gauges, and alcohol torches?

- Wipe with an EPA-registered disinfectant,

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How do you disinfect ortho pliers and other special orthodontic instruments after each patient?

- Immersing the instruments in an EPA-registered intermediate or high-level disinfectant such as an iodophor or 2% glutaraldehyed.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What can you do to reduce the chances of cross contamination of impressions, prostheses, and intraoral devices before transfer to the laboratory?

- Rinse and disinfect if material will not be compromised such as porcelain stained crown before bake.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- When feasible, what should you do to an impression before pouring in the lab?

- Spray or immerse in an EPA-registered disinfectant.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How long should you soak reusable impression trays in an EPA-registered disinfectant before scrubbing in soapy water prior to autoclaving?

- 10 minutes

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How often should you replace the disinfectant solution (2% glutaraldehyde solution) used for prosthetic device brushes.

- As recommended by the manufacturer or at least weekly.
  - Autoclave the brushes weekly.

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- You can disinfect prosthetic casts with a spray of an _____ or _____ following manufacturer's instructions.

- Iodophor
- Sodium hypochlorite

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- An adequate surface disinfectant for the dental lab is a mixture of ____ parts sodium hypochlorite, ____ parts distilled water, and ___ parts greens soap.

- 5
- 100
- 3

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- What is an acceptable method to disinfect rubber mixing bowls?

- Spray-wipe-spray technique

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- If the fabric light shield sleeves of an automatic film processor with daylight loader become contaminated, how can the be disinfected/sterilized?

- Gas Sterilized.

BUMEDINST 6600.10 (Appendix A)

- If someone should receive a needle stick, complete an infection report and forward to the _____ via who?

- Command Infection Control Officer
  - Via the clinic director

BUMEDINST 6600.10 (Appendix E)

- Instruments sterilized in paper envelopes sealed with sterilization tape have a shelf life of?

- 365 days

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Instruments sterilized in double muslin wrap have a shelf-life of?

- 30 DAYS

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Instruments sterilized in double muslin wrap, plastic covered, heat sealed have a shelf-life of?

- 365 days

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- Glass test tubes with screw caps have a shelf-life of ____ after they have been sterilized.

- Indefinite

BUMEDINST 6600.10 (Appendix F)

- What is the time and temperature for sterilization in a hot salt or glass bead sterilizer for endodontic instruments (broaches, files, reamers)

- 10 – 20 seconds @ 218°C (425°F)

BUMEDINST 6600.10 Appendix G

- For bleach to be biocidal, what is the percentage of sodium hypochlorite?

- 5.25%

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- For a bleach disinfectant, the dilution of bleach: water is?

- 1:10

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- When 2% Glutaraldehyde acidic Banicide concentrate is used as a disinfectant, how long should the item be immersed?

- 30 minutes

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- For 2% Glutaraldehyde alkaline Cidex activated dialdehyde instruments must be immersed for 45 minutes for a disinfectant and _____ for a sterilant?

- 10 hours @ 25°C

BUMEDINST 6600.10

- How long must instruments be immersed in
  Cidex 7 for they are considered to be sterilized?

- 10 hours @ 25°C